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MILITARY COURT OF INQUIRY.

Frederick, Md., Dec. 23, 1836

To the editor of the Army and Navy Chronicle:

Sir.—Passing recently through this place on my way to the far West, my curiosity was greatly excited to visit the Court of Inquiry, now in session here, charged to ascertain the causes of the failure of our arms in Florida. An old friend ushered me into the Court room. I was struck with its dignity and decorum. The spectators were composed of interesting ladies, and gentlemen of intelligence and high standing, drawn together by the novelty of the scene.

'Who,' said I, whispering to my companion, 'is the president of this tribunal?' He replied: 'He is the commander in chief of our army, who, in 1803, when a lieutenant, aided in the trial of Col. Burr, a revolutionary veteran, arraigned before a court martial in Fort Adams by Gen. Wilkinson for disobedience of orders, in refusing to cut off his hair.' At the mention of this event, my friend seemed much aroused; told me that he had himself, on that occasion, listened with unmingled pleasure to the silver tones of eloquence of his talented advocate, J. H. Thomas, the pride of his native state, who, too early for his country, sunk beneath the horizon, yet still scintillating the lustre of his genius over the bright path of glory in which he moved.

'Butler,' said he, 'old, war-worn and poor, was condemned by the stern code, and has long since been gathered to his fathers. Retributive justice, however, soon overtook his accuser; and Gen. W. himself, was, in 1811, tried in this city, and one of his Judges was he who now presides here. In the late war he saw much service, particularly in the trying and thrilling period of the autumn of 1814 when our capitol had been conflagrated by a vandal foe, the public credit at its lowest ebb, despair palsying the energies of the nation ruin and dismay stalking through our land, and the dissolution of the union anticipated. It was then that Gen. Macomb, at Plattsburgh, with only about 1500 regulars, and some militia, repulsed the British army, 15,000 strong; turned the tied of war, dispelled the cloud which hung over our prospects, and won for himself imperishable laurels.'

'Who is that venerable officer sitting on the left hand of the president?' said I. 'he seems advanced in the vale of years, thoughtful, modest, and collected.' 'That sir, is Gen. Brady, who in early life fought under Wayne in '93, and aided in the signal defeat of the Indians, which quieted our frontiers, and stopped the effusion of blood. He was wounded at Niagara, and gallantly refused to be taken from the field. He is the brother of the chivalric Samuel Brady, whose romantic exploits among the savages on our border, are identified with the history of Pennsylvania.'

'Who is the other gentleman of the court, whose open and happy countenance indicates the goodness of his heart? He appears to be very prompt and energetic in the discharge of his duties.' 'He is,' said my friend, 'Gen. Atkinson, who commanded our troops in the war against the Indians, in 1832, when the proud warrior of the west, and his deluded followers, yielded to the superior prowess of this officer. The Indians sued for peace. Black Hawk and other chiefs were taken as hostages; the sound of war on our frontiers was heard no more.'

My eye was now directed to a well-looking young man, dressed in the military costome, who officiated with admirable precision and energy as Judge Advocate. 'He has not,' said my guide, 'been much engaged in the strife of battle and the din of the camp, but I am sure he will always acquit himself like a soldier. It is enough for me to inform you that he is the son of Mr. Samuel Cooper of the revolutionary army, who was foremost in the fight at Bunker's Hill, Monmouth, Germantown, Brandywine, and all the important conflicts in the northern states, and stood with unfeigned sorrow near to the highly gifted, unfortunate and lamented Andre, when he fell a victim to one of the bravest and worst of men.'

'But who is that tall, portly, athletic personage, considerably more than six feet in height, of muscular limbs, polite and polished manner, fine penetrating eye, who is so busily engaged in proposing questions to the witnesses, and so often addressing the court?' 'General Winfield Scott, of Virginia,' was the reply. 'He entered the army in 1808, and after passing through many trying scenes, was found foremost in the ranks of danger on the plains of Chippewa and Niagara. In both conflicts his valour shone conspicuous. So long as gratitude fills the bosom of Americans, his patriotism will be remembered. After the peace he visited Europe, and was present at the trial of the illustrious Marshal Ney. That he will be triumphantly acquitted by the court of all mismanagement in the Florida campaign, I entertain no doubt,' said my companion.

Whilst thus engaged in conversation, a venerable old man, apparently eighty years of age, entered the room. Small in person, perfectly active, possessing an animated countenance, elastic spirits and unbounded cheerfulness of manner, the attention of both court and audience was at once fastened on him. With his characteristic politeness and graceful manner, General Macomb adjourned the court for a few minutes, as he announced, to pay honor to a revolutionary veteran. It proved to be Col Lamar, of Alleghany county, who rode on horse back seventy miles on the day preceding, and now stood before the defenders of his country, fresh and unhired. The ceremony was truly interesting. He told them in few words, that he had belonged to Smallwood's brigade of the celebrated Maryland line, and that during the war of independence he had fought in thirteen general engagements. Retired from the world on his farm, his merits as a soldier have never, I would suppose, been fully appreciated. He had encountered the foe under the banner of Washington in the north, and adhered to the fortunes of Greene in the south. He spoke of the part he performed under Marion and Lee, in the destruction of Motte's house with burning arrows, and remarked that with his own hand the conflagration was begun. The husband of Mrs. Motte had fallen in the cause of liberty; his accomplished widow, equally patriotic, had solicited the commandants to use her mansion as their head quarters, where all that wealth could procure was at their service. McPherson, the British commander, could be dislodged from his position only by the destruction of her splendid residence. Lee, with great agitation, announced to her the unpleasant intelligence. She relieved his embarrassment by promptly and cheerfully urging him to its consummation, and furnished the bow and arrows with which the veteran Lamar commenced the work. The noble pile was soon converted into a heap of ruins, and the enemy capitulated. Happy old man, thought I, who can recall the scenes of early life, unalloyed with remorse! who from the heights of his own mountains can extend your view over this great Republic, in some degree raised by your own hands!

My companion and I now withdrew. A few days afterwards we revisited the court, and found it crowded. The public anxiety was raised to a high pitch. I was told that the anticipated examination of General Gtuch was the cause of it. He entered the room, saluting the court in a soldierlike manner. Every eye was riveted upon him. Apparently about fifty five years old, athletic, erect, and military in his mein, with a firm open countenance, an eye of genuine courage, he impressed the beholder with a conviction that in the hour of battle he was cool, selfpossessed, and fearless. At the Withlacoochie, he was the protecting ægis of our troops, and was very efficient in producing the results of that action. He swore with uplifted hand, and detailed in an energetic and clear manner the facts which bore on the matter before the court. He evidently showed an intimate knowledge of the events of the war, and of the causes of its lamentable failure. I regretted to learn that he has resigned his commission.

We now retired. I remarked to my friend that we had witnessed an imposing scene. "Yes," he replied, "the order, regularity, and intelligence of the court, claim our highest respect and regard.—And when we consider the services, perils, and hardships, they have all encountered and overcome; the scenes of carnage and destruction they have witnessed; the high rank among the nations of the earth to which they have so largely contributed to elevate the character of America; the dread and dismay with which their deeds of valour have filled the breasts of their foe, and the influence which their example will have on future generations, we ought to weave around their brows neverfading laurels, entwined with a nation's gratitude. But for them and their brave companions, many of whose bones are yet bleaching on our fields, our political institutions might have been forever destroyed, and ourselves have passed again under the British yoke!" "True," said I, "and it fills the mind with somewhat melancholy feelings when we reflect that these virtuous and patriotic men, now in the pride and power of intellect, and in the midst of their worth and usefulness, must soon disappear from the scene of their labours and their honours; and that of them, as of all the mighty conquerors of the world, it will also be sung:

'The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
What's all the wealth e'er gave,
Awaits alike the inevitable hour;
The paths of glory lead but to the grave!'"

A TRAVELLER.

"The good of the whole community is the good of every individual."

There is scarcely a principle so important to be inculcated, as the one we here quote. The wellbeing of a state, or of a community, does not so much depend upon its aggregate wealth, as upon the fair distribution of this wealth among the different classes and individuals who make up its population—not so much upon the learning and wisdom of a few, as upon the intelligence and good habits of the mass. He who seeks, therefore, to instruct the public mind in useful knowledge, to inculcate moral and industrious habits, and promote the good of others—fulfils one of the first duties of life, and pursues the course best adapted to promote his individual good. The pleasures of the mind, resulting from the conscious performance of acts of good will to man, far exceed those which spring from the indulgence of our animal appetites. This principle holds good, not only as regards our mental enjoyments, but the pecuniary prosperity and general intelligence of a community serve to promote the good of every individual, in a pecuniary, political and moral point of view—by promoting industry and social order, and multiplying the courtesies and comforts of life.

Wealth and knowledge are but the *means* of happiness. It is the mode of *applying* them that renders them a blessing to the community, and a source of genuine happiness to the individual.—Where they are employed to administer to bad passions—to pamper fashionable vices, or to oppress and degrade the ignorant and the weak—they then serve to contaminate public morals, and to inflict on society the most calamitous evils. But where, on the other hand, they are employed in furthering public improvements—to strengthen and encourage the weak—to instruct the ignorant—to teach by example as well as precept, exemplary habits—when, in fine, they are applied, as philanthropy and christianity admonish us they should be, in furthering the happiness of a community—of a state—of a nation—of the human family—then they become truly both public and private blessings.

We seldom stop to inquire, how great ly we are dependent upon others for the enjoyments of life. Take, by way of illustrating our dependence upon others, the case of the merchant. He depends, for the sale of his goods and the profits of his business, upon the custom of the farmer, mechanic and manufacturer, who make up most of the population of his neighborhood. If these are poor, from habits of indolence, from a want of competent knowledge to manage their affairs with profit, or from indulgence in extravagance or dissipation, his business must be limited, and his profits trifling. But transform this community into intelligent, industrious and sober men, and how soon and how greatly his prospects change. Every thriving neighbor adds to his business, and increase the means of his enjoyment. How deep an interest, then, should the merchant feel, in promoting the prosperity of all around him—in diffusing useful knowledge, and in inculcating good habits. The same dependence exists throughout all the classes of society. Each class, and each individual, therefore, best promote their own good, by promoting the good of the whole community. *Cultivator.*

Death of a Miser.—A singular and most eccentric old hermit of a miser named John Yeargain, died a few days since at Charlottesville, Virginia, aged near 70. He had come to live there from some other county of the State, about 1795, and after following saddling kept a liquor shop, in which he vended chiefly to the negroes, and accumulated much money. From some dispute with the University students, he had, for many years, a chain on his door, and never went out except at night, and had no communication with any one except they wished to purchase. He lived in the utmost filth and seclusion, and ate only corn bread, cheese, and bacon—saying that *slops* killed people; yet he was known to give money for charity, and was polite to all that he admitted into his room. He wore constantly buckskin breeches and a coat of the same, and his room was filled with broken furniture, barrels, &c., and dirt and rubbish which had been accumulating for twenty years. He slept on a miserable bed up stairs, under deer skins. His neighbors on Saturday evening hearing nothing from him, broke open the door and found him dead, with his head on the ashes and much burnt—having doubtless died with apoplexy. Search was soon made for his riches, and four or five pots were found buried two feet under the floor, containing near $0,000. It is supposed there is more. He had no relations, and is supposed to have come from Scotland. His whiskey, from its age, had a great repute and was called Yeargain. Franklin and Pope's works were his favorite books. He read the papers much but subscribed to none.

THE MINT.

In the House of Representatives of the United States on the 23d, a message from the President of the United States was received, transmitting a copy of the annual report of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, showing the operations of that institution during the past year, and also the progress made towards the completion of the Branch Mints in North Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana.

From one of the statements accompanying the report of the Director of the Mint, it appears that the coinage at the Mint in the year 1836 has been

583,147 half eagles amounting to		$2,765,735
547,986 quarter eagles,		1,369,965
In gold		4,135,700
1,000 dollars,	$1,000	
6,546,200 half dollars,	3,273,100	
472,000 quarter dollars,	118,000	
1,190,000 dimes,	119,000	
1,900,000 half dimes,	95,900	
In silver,		3,606,100
2,111,000 cents,	21,110	
398,000 half cents,	1,990	
In copper,		23,100,
Whole amount coined in 1836.		$7,764,900

A curious instance of the sagacity of a dog has just been related to us on such good authority that we cannot doubt its correctness. A gentleman who owns a fine Newfoundland dog, seeing the animal rush into the street and seize a negro woman immediately interfered and calling him off made him go with him into his office where he caused him to remain. The dog continued to appear dissatisfied to such a degree that his master was induced to think there must be something wrong, and recollected at the moment that a pair of cushions had been left in a sleigh opposite the door. On examining the sleigh one of the cushions could not be found. The master immediately called to his dog—"find it Carlo," and the animal dashed off up the street, followed by his owner. They had not gone far before three colored women were seen who soon separated, two of them going one way, the third in an opposite direction. The gentleman followed the two and having overtaken them, demanded the cushion. They protested that they had stolen nothing, and offered to let him search them. Finding that they had nothing, he went in search of Carlo, and ascertained that he had caught the real thief, the woman who had turned in the opposite direction, and held the stolen cushion in his mouth.

Balt. American.

Buried Alive—The Philadelphia Ledger gives an account of a mulatto woman of that city, who was placed in her grave in about twenty hours after she was believed to be dead. The grave digger had thrown a few shovels full of clay upon the coffin when he thought he heard a noise within the grave; he listened awhile, then threw in a few more shovels full, but now he distinctly heard a groan proceed from the corpse. Seized with a panic he dropped his shovel and fled for assistance. The coffin was, after some time, disinterred, and the lid was found to be partly forced off. It was immediately unscrewed, and the corpse discovered not in the position in which it had been placed, but turned upon the side, and showing other evidence of having been alive while in the graver. It was taken into a church and kept there for some time, when no signs of life appearing, it was again interred.

It will be seen by the following paragraph from an English paper, that the English, while they sympathise in our misfortune in having a large surplus revenue, chuckle at their good fortune in having a permanent national debt:—

Terrible Calamity.—A Nation without a National Debt.—It is calculated that on the 1st of January next the surplus revenue in the Treasury of the United States will be 46,830,520 dollars.—It is to be returned in fair proportions to the different States, and employed in some way or other, but *how* seems to be a question which puzzles poor brother Jonathan. An American paper says.—'We will most cordially unite in the effort to annihilate the surplus at the next session of Congress, and we will with that view advocate a reduction of the tariff and price of public lands, and a limitation of sales to actual settlers, with a view to that object.' Another American paper says—'A *national surplus* is one of the greatest evils the country has to fear.' What a consolation to the people of Great Britain, who are in the peaceable and undisturbed possession of a national debt, the bare interest of which amounts to between

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Cherokee Indians in North Carolina.

It will be seen from the following article from the 'Tennessee Journal,' published at Athens, in the Hiwassee District, that we may in the course of a year or two expect to see some of the same scenes enacted in this State that were witnessed in Alabama during the last summer and fall.

Cherokees.—Gen. Wool has returned from Valley river, and we understand will leave to day for the Cherokee Agency, on his way to New Echota. He informs us that the North Carolina Indians are unanimously opposed to the treaty, and there is at least a probability that they will have to be forced from the country. One of their Chiefs applied to the General to have their arms returned to them, but being informed that their arms could only be returned upon their agreeing to submit to the treaty, they refused to take them upon that condition. The discontented Indians in other parts of the nation are moving into N. Carolina, and it is doubtful whether they will leave there peaceably. They have always refused to receive rations from the government—this portion of them. There is however, no present danger of hostilities, and perhaps no actual resistance to the treaty will be made, but nevertheless it is very probable the Indians of N. Carolina will have to be forced off.

Ten. Jour.

Revised Statutes.—The Act of Assembly, providing for the publication of the Revised Statutes, directs that it shall be done under the direction of *two* Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor.

We understand that Governor Dudley has committed the execution of this trust to James Iredell and William Bartle, esquires—gentlemen admirably qualified for the task.

If nothing else had been done by the late Legislature but to perfect this work for the people, its members would be entitled to public gratitude. The condition of our Statute Laws was such as to render them unintelligible even to professional men, and to the great body of the people they were almost a mystery, so filled were they with contradictions, fictions and unnecessary technicalities.—Now the law is so condensed and arranged, that any man of good common sense can comprehend its provisions.—In the publication of the new Revised Code the Legislature, with a liberality that does them honor, have provided for furnishing each Magistrate of the State with a copy. Justices of the Peace are a valuable class of the community, and some return ought to be made them for their arduous, but hitherto thankless labors. *Raleigh Register.*

Spain and Mexico.—The Courier des Etats Unis of Saturday contains a paragraph from the Paris Sun, announcing the decision of the Spanish Cortes to recognize the independence of Mexico. This act of the Cortes is little more than a formality, as it was known some months ago, that the government had agreed upon the recognition. Some difficulties arising from claims for spoliations, and confiscations of Spanish property, yet stand in the way of recognition, as regards the other South American republics, formerly colonies of Spain.

An Ingenious Expedient.—In his book called Astoria, Irving gives an account of an agent of that colony, who fearing the aggression of the Indians, completely held them at bay, by pretending that he had the small pox bottled up in a small vial, which, the moment they should strike, he would uncork, and destroy them. The Indians had a dreadful fear of the disease, it having been among them, and by which many had been swept off, and they therefore remained quiet.

Thomas Paine's Bones.—The bones of Thomas Paine, says an English paper, which were brought over from America by the late William Cobbett, now lie at Normandy farm, where they have been seized by the landlord on distress for rent.

When Napoleon Bonaparte was elected first consul of France for life, the votes cast were as follows: 3,577,885, of which there were 3,358,259 in his favor, and 209,936 against him; thus giving him a majority of three million three hundred and sixty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty-nine.

A case is to be tried before the Supreme Court of the U. States, at the present term, which involves property to the amount of $800,000. Mr. Clay is one of the counsel in the case.

Congress.

GRADUATION OF THE PRICE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

IN SENATE—Tuesday, January 24.

The bill to restrict the sale of the Public Lands to actual settlers being before the Senate, and Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, having delivered his sentuments at large on the general subject of the bill,

Mr. TIPTON moved an amendment, proposing that all land, remaining unsold for ten years, should be subject to entry at one dollar per acre; and all land remaining unsold for fifteen years, should be subject to entry at seventy five cents; provided that not more than 160 acres be sold to any one person.

Mr Tipton said that, as the subject of the graduation of the public lands had been frequently discussed, he should not trouble the Senate with any remarks in support of the amendment, but would content himself by requesting that the vote be taken by yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays having been ordered, and the question being about to be taken,

Mr. CLAY said he should be glad to hear some reason advanced in behalf of a proposition which went to reduce the price of all the public lands, after having been in the market at the low price of $1 25, down to $1, and then to 75 cents. What was the complaint which had been so strenuously urged in behalf of the bill? It was, that the public domain was selling too fast, and at prices so low that persons who did not want the land to settle upon were buying it up in vast quantities for speculation. What would present itself as the natural remedy for such a state of things? Surely it would be either to take the land out of the market, or to increase its price; for the Senate were told by the advocates of the bill, that the land thus bought up was worth, at once, from $5 to $30 an acre. In the name of Heaven, then, why reduce the price? Had any reason been given for it? Were our new states settling too slowly? On that question, he would call the attention of the Senate to a table he had occasion to compile some years ago, exhibiting the ratio of settlement in the different states The table was based on authentic returns, and it showed that, at that time, the lands in the state of Illinois were settling at the rate of 18½ per cent. per annum, so that her population proceeding at that rate, would double itself in a little more than five years. At the same time, the State of Delaware was increasing its population at the rate of one-half of one per cent.; having the cheering prospect of doubling her population in a period of two hundred years. Illinois was populating more rapidly at that time, than others of the new states; yet the table would show that the others approached to nearly the same ratio; and he thought it would be safe to say that Missouri, Arkansas, and Michigan, were settling at a rate quite equal to it. What earthly motive, then, could there be to reduce the price of the lands? Was it to bring in more settlers? No: for these states were settling too fast already There was great truth in what had been said on that subject by his friend from Ohio (Mr. Ewing,) who had remarked that, when vast numbers of people were suddenly collected from different quarters, and thrown into close neighborhood, having no previous connexion with each other, no common sympathies, no similarity of education, nothing homogeneous, to form a natural bond of union, the natural and necessary result must be struggles in legislation, and a loose, unsettled state of society for a long period. It must surely be admitted by every reflecting man, that the public lands were selling quite fast enough. Yet, here was a proposition made, and from that side of the House which complained that the public domain was selling too fast, and which warned this bill to pass in order to check the sales of it, whose effect would be to accelerate those sales at a rate that none could estimate; for, even at the present rate of $1 25 twenty five millions of acres had been sold within the last year; and now, should the price be reduced still lower, what must the effect be, but still further to enhance the temptation to monopoly?

Mr. C. said that he had not risen to speak to the general merits of the bill, but merely to inquire on what reasons the amendment was founded.

After some remarks from Mr. DANA, on the general merits of the bill,

Mr. TIPTON said that it had not been his purpose to trouble the Senate with a single word on the subject of the amendment he had offered, nor should he now have done so but for the call which had been made upon him by the Senator from Kentucky to state the reasons on which the amendment was grounded.

He should present these reasons as briefly as he was able, and, having done so, should trouble the Senate no further. No man (said Mr. T.) knows better than the Senator from Kentucky that, when the population first began to cross over the Ohio from his own state into what was then the Northwestern territory, they had to encounter privations and difficulties in every form. They entered into a wilderness which had neither roads nor paths, but lay entirely in a state of nature For this land they had to pay two dollars an acre. Those who settled the country had to construct roads and bridges and other improvements, which greatly increased the value of the land, and which they accomplished by their own labour, unaided by the general government, except so far as the two per cent. fund might go toward the construction of highways, and also with the exception of certain sections of land given to the new states for the promotion of education. The first settlers in what is now the state of Ohio purchased all the land in that state which was worth two dollars, and that which was of poorer quality remained, much of it unsold. The amendment which is now offered does not propose to reduce the price of all the public lands, but it provides that such as has remained in market for ten years without a purchaser shall be subject to entry at one dollar the acre, and such as has remained unsold for fifteen years at seventy five cents. Should this amendment prevail, it will enable the old settlers of the country to add to their farms tracts of inferior land for purposes of timber or stone, which will not sell at the present price of $1 and 25 cents. The people of the West have frequently urged the justice and expediency of a law of this kind; and so manifestly proper has it been admitted on all hands to be, that a bill for the purpose has once or twice passed the Senate, but has been lost in the other House for want of time I now, again, introduce the principle, and ask its adoption as a measure both of justice and of sound policy. Frequent complaints have been urged respecting trespassers on the public lands who plunder them of timber and stone. If the lands could be obtained at a reduced price, the temptations to such trespasses would be diminished. We do not ask, I certainly do not, that the fresh lands should be reduced in price; nor have I heard such an idea so much as once advanced by any body within the last two years. The amendment refers only to that which has been in market for a course of years and will not sell.

Having thus briefly given the reasons in behalf of the amendment I have offered, I will conclude by expressing my hopes that Senators will do what I conceive to be their duty in the case.

Mr CLAY would add one or two words on this amendment. The proposition is to reduce the price of land which has remained for ten and fifteen years unsold to one dollar and to seventy five cents. Now, we hold the public lands as trustees for the entire people of the United States; we are bound, therefore, to administer the trust for the benefit of the whole people, and not for a part only. Has the gentleman shown that the price of these lands is now too high? Is it pretended by any body? Does any one doubt that the government will get the price now asked at some day? What is the progress of things which brings these lands into market? The Indian title to a certain tract of country is extinguished by treaty; immediately, the people in the vicinity are urgent with Congress to have the lands immediately surveyed. Well, the lands are surveyed; forthwith they besiege the President to issue his proclamation, and set them up for sale; the President complies, and a fresh body of land is thus added to the stock already in market. And what has been the result of this eternal pressure on the government for more land? Why, that we have now one hundred and twenty millions of acres at present in the market unsold. The inference of the honorable Senator, that because land has remained ten years in market unsold it is therefore not worth the price asked by government, is most unfair. The true reason why any remain unsold is, that the supply is so immensely beyond the demand. The demand may average from eight to ten millions of acres; and you have had one hundred and sixty millions in the market, and still have one hundred and twenty millions left on hand. Wait then; there is no such urgent haste; wait a little, but do not adopt so wild a plan as to reduce your price in order to force a sale. Take the experience of Ohio as an example; her total amount of public land is reduced to about two millions and a half of acres, and the whole has been disposed of at the government price. And so, as population goes on increasing, will it be in other states. There is no urgency in the execution of our trust; the whole may not be sold during this generation, and perhaps the next; and what then? If, in the faithful administration of our trust, it should be ages and ages before the whole is sold, is that a reason for reducing the price? Some years ago, indeed, when our sales were two or three millions of acres in a year, there might have been more force in the argument for a reduction; but when the sales have risen from five to twenty five millions in a year, will you reduce your price that you may still further augment the sales, and tempt speculation more and more? It seems to me that in such a plan there is neither wisdom nor foresight.

On the general subject of the bill I hope to be heard, but now I limit what I have to say to the amendment before the Senate. As to the hardships of those who crossed the Ohio, and went into the Northwest Territory, does the Senator forget all the favors which have been conferred on that part of the country by government? Has he forgotten the construction, at vast expense, of the most magnificent road in existence, now extending itself to the banks of the Missisippi, and beyond it? He talks of the exemption from taxation: why, does he not know that almost every part of that system has been, piece by piece, undermined, till there is almost nothing of it left? What has been done with the section granted in each township for the use of public schools? Is is but the other day that we allowed a township, to exchange it for good land wherever they could find any. What was done at the last session? Did we not pass a bill giving them an exemption for five years? The whole system is almost utterly destroyed. And when the Senator speaks of the hardships endured by the first settlers north of the Ohio, he forgets to compare their condition with those on the south of it. Was it not they who conquered Ohio by their valor and their blood? rescuing it out of the hands of a savage foe? And what have we in Kentucky got from the general government? No magnificent roads made through our territory at the public expense; no reservations for the education of our poor; no princely donations of land and money for the construction of our canals; no, sir, nothing of the kind. Does the gentleman suppose we are incapable of feeling and of comparing? Yet what do we hear but one eternal demand for more! more! at the sacrifice of a compact made for the general benefit of the whole Confederacy? I hope this amendment will not prevail. I hope that while our lands are already sold at a price the gentlemen themselves say is too low, we shall not, at their request, reduce the price still lower.

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected by yeas and nays, as follows—

Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Black, Dana, Ewing of Illinois, Fulton, Hendricks, King of Alabama, Linn, Moore, Morris, Nicholas, Rives, Robinson, Strange, Sevier, Tipton, Walker, White—18

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Brown, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Ewing of Ohio, Hubbard, Kent, King of Georgia, Knight, Niles, Page, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Swift, Tallmadge —19.

On Saturday the 28th, after the reading of the journal, the Vice President, having delivered a brief farewell address, retired from the chair of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the Senate then proceeded to ballot for a President *pro tem.* when it appeared that Mr. King of Alabama had 26 votes, Mr Southard 7, Mr. Clay 1, Mr. Prentiss 1, Mr. Ewing of Ohio 1, Mr. Buchanan 1.

Mr. King being thus duly elected President *pro tem* of the Senate, was conducted to the chair by Mr. Benton, and addressed the Senate nearly as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate:—To be again called to preside over the deliberations of this august assembly, fills my heart with the liveliest emotions of gratitude. When at the last session it pleased the Senate to place me in this exalted situation, I solemnly pledged myself to discharge the duties it devolved on me, without favor, and without partiality I felt conscious that I had done so; but could any thing add to the grateful sense I entertained of the honor you have again conferred on me, it will be found in the unequivocal testimony you have this day born that I had faithfully redeemed my pledge. The Senate of the United States, gentlemen, is from its very organization, the great conservative body in this Republic Here is the strong citadel of liberty. To this body the intelligent and virtuous, throughout our widespread country, look with confidence for an unwavering and unflinching resistance to the encroachments of power on the one hand, and the effervescence of popular excitement on the other. Unawed and unseduced, it should firmly maintain the Constitution in its purity, and present an impregnable barrier against every attack on that sacred instrument, come it from what quarter it may. The demon of faction should find no abiding place in this chamber, but every heart and every head should be wholly occupied in advancing the general welfare, and preserving, unimpaired, the national honor. To insure success, gentlemen, in the discharge of our high duties, we must command the confidence and receive the support of the people. Calm deliberation, courtesy towards each other, order and decorum in debate, will go far, very far, to inspire that confidence, and command that support. It becomes my duty, gentlemen, to banish (if practicable) from this hall all personal altercation; to check, at once, every remark of a character personally offensive; to preserve order, and promote harmony. These duties, as far as my powers will permit, I shall unhesitatingly perform. I earnestly solicit your co-operation, gentlemen, in aiding my efforts promptly to put down every species of disorder. For your kindness, gentlemen, I tender you my grateful acknowledgments.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF MR. PRESTON, (OF S. C.,)

Delivered January 13, 1837,

On the resolution to expunge a part of the Journal of the session of 1833–4.

But, sir, I have done. The argument is exhausted; the verdict has been rendered; the judgment given; execution is demanded—ay, sir, and let me add, the executioners are here with ready hands. Exercise your function, gentlemen. You have been called on to do execution—do it. The ax is in your hand; perform that which is so loudly called for. Execution sir! Of what? Of whom? Is the ax aimed at me, and at those of us who voted for the resolution you are about to expunge? It is so you strike sir? If so, I would say; and with comparative satisfaction, in God's name let the blow come, and while the fatal edge fell upon my neck, I would declare, with honest sincerity, that I had rather be the criminal of 1834 than the executioner of 1836. Proceed, gentlemen, do your holy work. Grant judgment. Do execution—execution upon your own records—execution upon the Constitution of your country. I do not envy you your office. Personally, however, it does not touch us. No, sir, I am glad, I rejoice that, on that record, my name is found as one against whom this act is aimed. I would appeal from the present time to posterity, and ask whether the names of myself and my associates or the names of our executioners are then most likely to be venerated as guardians of the Constitution. But can you suppose that your work is to be done on that body of representatives of the States who voted for the obnoxious record? That you will execute us? Our reputation, our character, and standing?—No, sir; it is not in the power of your black lines to touch us. I, indeed, was but a common soldier, and served in the ranks under greater men. But would gentlemen strike out of the record of this Government the names of those who offered that resolution? No, no. They are far beyond your reach, and the only result of your impotent attack will be the more firmly to establish their fame

Wrong they may have been, but their business and their aim was to sustain the Constitution. An act had been done of equivocal import, and attended with tremendous consequences. Those consequences swept over the Union like an inundation, and in that dark hour, and in the face of a popularity before which nothing could stand, they dared to to raise their voice in this Hall, and, so far as an expression of opinion could go, to record their censure of that act. And will gentlemen pretend to tell me that these men will not receive the gratitude of posterity? This expunging process may for a season promote the reputation of those who perform it; but this deed will bring fresh into remembrance the names of those who passed that resolution which they cannot suffer to stand on the records of the Senate Some of these individuals are present and I must forbear. But long after we shall have passed away, when the history of our country is written, and fondly and proudly dwelt upon by posterity, their names will be mentioned. They will be familiar as household words, and will be taught to children as the names of Washington and Adams and Hancock and Lee and Lafayette are now taught to our children. If the hope if the design is to efface those names from the leaves of our national memorials, it will fail. Every effort to extinguish will but increase the splendor which surrounds them. An attack upon the Constitution may, indeed, confer on those who perpetrate it a sort of immortality, but it is not such as will belong to its defenders. We remember, indeed, but we execrate, the name of the miscreant who, for a sort of fame, destroyed a venerable temple of antiquity.

And whom, I again ask, will you do execution upon? Upon the records? Is it the object of offence? Will you make your war on the paper? Will you wreak your spite upon so much rags and cotton? Who or what is it that is to be prostrated and broken down? It is the Senate of the United States. It is one of the coordinate branches of the General Government. Proceed then to the sacrifice. Do execution on the Senate. Consummate your solemn farce, and then rise and congratulate yourselves that you are yourselves members of the very body that you have bowed to the footstool of power. Offer your glad hosannas—ay, triumph and boast that you have brought that Senate, of which you form a part, to this pass. But while you are making the welkin ring, I will mourn at your jubilee. I shall be present at the scene, but not of it, and my only consolation will be that I can reply to my country, "Thou canst not say I did it." The people, it seems, have decided against the Senate. The people order the Senate to take the Constitution in their hand—to bring it into the presence of the "miraculous man," as an honorable Senator (Mr Dana) has just termed him, and, as an offering for his services, for his great services, for his unequalled popularity, for the unsurpassed confidence which he enjoys, sing hosannas in his ears, and, while the sky re-echoes to your shouts of exultation, burn the Constitution as incense under his nostrils.—This, and nothing less than this, will satisfy the idolatrous devotion of his admirers. Do execution on the records of your land. Obliterate your own journal. Do not introduce the report of a committee. Do not revoke your former act by recording a resolution; but perform a physical act of execution. Why, sir, does the Senate of to-day differ from the Senate of yesterday? Has the Senate of 1837 different views from the Senate of 1834? Does the Senate now think that the Senate then grossly transcended its power? And is not language capable of expressing this? Are there no words to express a difference of opinion? Cannot you state the strength of your conviction in all the compass of your mother tongue? No You must do a physical act You must put nothing on record. You must perform a deed. You must do something that has no precedent. Your Clerk is to be exhibited, not reading, not writing, not announcing your decisions, but performing mechanical execution on a bit of paper. He is not to be occupied in his ordinary and legal functions. No, sir. He is to perform the duty of a common hangman. Might it not be as well to order in a file of soldiers with their bayonets? Or would it not be better still to purify the journal by fire? Fire is the ancient ordeal. Give the victim to the flames; and then, like a company of the native Sagamores, sit round and inhale the agreeable fragrance of the smoke of the guilty lines shall darkly ascend to heaven. When the act is performed you will have set a memorable precedent. And do you think there will be no improvement on this patent mode of conciliating the Executive? May it not be profitably applied to some other purpose? Why not expunge those who made the record? If the proceeding had a guilt so monstrous as to render necessary this novel and extraordinary course, the men themselves who perpetrated the deed—it is they who should be expunged. Men who entered so foul a page upon your journals cannot be worthy of a seat here. Remove us, turn us out. Expel us from the Senate. Would to God you could. Call in the Prætorian guard. Take us—apprehend us—march us off.

* * * * *

Attend, sir, to the palinode which has just been sung to the honor and glory of the President of the United States The attenuated period, both of political and physical existence of the President, makes me very reluctant indeed to offer any remarks on the very extravagant language in which he has been praised; nor should I advert to the gentleman's speech at all but to notice the ground on which this measure is advocated. "Expunge, expunge," cries the gentleman, "expunge a resolution which is an attack on the good, the glorious, the popular, the powerful, the 'miraculous' President of the United States." This, sir, was the tone, and this the argument in three fourths, nay, in four fifths of the venerable gentleman's discourse. He puts this resolution on the ground of his eulogy of the President. That is the sole argument, Because President Jackson is praiseworthy and glorious, expunge, expunge. Why, sir, what is the connexion? The Senator has certainly not given us a very logical conclusion. General Jackson is to be praised; that forms the premises of his argument. This record is to be expunged; that is the conclusion. We are to obliterate our records, and bring them, in the habiliments of mourning, to his feet, because President Jackson is gracious, glorious, popular, powerful, miraculous. And all these properties, and all this glory is to be transferred bodily to another gentleman, who is just like himself. *Alter et idem.* We are to abolish our journal, because General Jackson is thus and thus, and his successor will be thus and thus. That is the argument. I say nothing now of the truth of the premises, because this is not a convenient opportunity for the investigation of that subject. Those who are in ecstacies, who are in exaltations of admiration, who are shouting, clapping hands, and singing hallelujahs, are not exactly in a condition of mind to listen or be argued with. They may be within the extreme pale of reason, but they are, to say the least, on the confines of enthusiasm. But admitting that the President is that exalted, that immaculate, that unequaled, that miraculous person which he is represented; allowing that he leaves out of sight all that history has left us of ancient Rome, and all we have read of modern worth and virtue; and admiting that all this is transferrable and has been transferred, for the glory and blessedness of our country, to one worthy to be his successor, let me ask, how does this bring us to the conclusion that the record of our proceedings is to be expunged?

Let the gentleman introduce a resolution embodying the substance of his speech, to wit, that General Jackson is the greatest and best man that now lives, has lived, or will ever live again; that he is worthy of all honor and glory; that the Constitution is to be sacrificed, and the records of one branch of the government defaced and mutilated for his gratification. Let him lay that resolution before the people, to whose verdict he has appealed, and see how it will be received.

* * * * *

But this expunging process is defended by the gentlemen from Virginia, on the ground that it is a great engine to maintain the cause of human liberty. And how does he attempt to maintain his position? Why, truly, because it was resorted to in England in support of the right of popular election. Ay? And will gentlemen seek to wrest out of the hands of the British Whigs a weapon so powerfully wielded by them but in a cause so different? For whom did they employ it?—and against whom? Was it not used to protect popular rights? to guard the rights of popular bodies? the rights of the People and the rights of Parliament, against the arbitrary power of the King and of the royal party in the House of Commons? Was it wielded for the Whigs against the Tories? or for the Tories against the Whigs? Let the gentleman answer. Yes; when the beams of liberty struggle out to day and guild the British history once in two hundred years, you find this process of

—agginning resorted to by our sturdy ancestors in their struggles with the Crown, and as an extraordinary measure, to assist the encroachments of lawless power; not as hasty to wipe out and obliterate for ever the last effort for freedom! If the resolution of Parliament in the great Westminster election had been in favor of Wilkes and against Mr. Luttrel, would it have been expunged? No, sir. It was because it was entered as the instance of Luttrel against John Wilkes, the Patroclus over whose body this fight for freedom was maintained; that was the reason of its expunction from the journals. And it forms one of the most ominous signs of the times we live in, that here, the most powerful engines wielded in the land of our ancestors in favor of popular rights, are all seized upon and employed for the increase and advancement of Executive power. All that belongs to the people is invoked only to betry them. The people, the people, the voice of the people, gentlemen claim as their own. They cite every popular argument, and all for what? To hold up the cause of the many against the few! of the millions against the grasping power of the one! No, sir, no no. All these mighty motive powers are called up to exalt the Executive, and to put down the Legislature power; to increase the power of the one against the rights of the many. They are brought forward to silence, for all future time, the voice of the Senate, whenever it shall be raised against the encroachments of power.—Yes, sir, they seek to hang up *in terorem* over your head, and in full view of every Senator, a scourge, to be applied without mercy to any one who shall dare to use aught but the language of eulogy.

"Horribili sedere flagello,"

that is the fate which awaits him. It is to be set up by way of memento, to muzzle this body for all future time. No sir, our voice must never be heard save in strains of adulation, and in chanting palinodes like that which has recently been furnished as a pattern to this body.

A gentleman, whose talent and intelligence I highly honor, has asked us to strip this matter of all the humbuggery which has been thrown around it. Well, sir, let us do so. And what is it, when thus denuded, but a *bit* in the mouth of this Senate, to bring it down when it becomes too restive for the taste or safety of those in power; so that the Chief Magistrate may, undisturbed by its curvettings, proceed to seize upon the national treasure, and repeal the decision of the Supreme Court, and if any adventurous mouth shall dare to whisper he is acting against the Constitution, such rashness may instantly be checked by the warning "hush! take care! remember the expunging resolution!—do you wish to bring us again under the discipline of the *black lines*?" I suppose the far surmise that blotted and defaced page of our records will be fixed up in some conspicuous position above the seat of our presiding officer, so that, when we would dare to think, to feel, and to speak as freemen and American legislators, we may look up, and, beholding the awful monitor, may put our hands on our mouths, and our mouths in the dust, and repent, while it is yet time, all such presumptuous aspirations.

* * * * *

Both Houses of Congress have differed from other Presidents. Does any gentleman here dream of a leading member in either House under our Jefferson administration proposing to expunge any presidential opinion which did not correspond with his own? Or would any supporter of the wise, the sedate, the grave, the temperate, the forbearing Madison, ever conceive the notion that he was to be propitiated by effacing the public records? Did he ever require his friends to depart from their public duties, neglect the exigencies of the public business, and address themselves to this most extraordinary method of silencing the indignation of a President? There was a great struggle in '98, and after a long course of most bitter and acrimonious party warfare, the republican party eventually triumphed, and came into power; but in the very heat of conquest, and still covered, as it was, with the sweat and dust of battle, did it once enter into their heads to expunge from the public journals the acts of their predecessors? Or could it now occur to the minds of intelligent and honorable men that they are called upon to vindicate the ashes of the illustrious dead by removing from the national archives all traces of difference of opinion on the part of either House of Congress, from the departed saviours of our country? Dare the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania rise in his place, and with a reverend regard to yonder image of Washington,* introduce a resolution to expunge whatever on our journal intimates a difference of opinion from that great man? Will he venture to look into that venerable and venerated countenance, and make such a motion in this chamber? No, sir. His own heart tells him that the image would frown upon him from its frame, and, could it speak, would cry, Forbear. Destroy not your Constitution. Dishonor not your own archives. Draw no black lines upon your journal on my account. Write no history for me. My history is written in a nation's eyes. I desire you to play off no mountebank farce for my glory; it is safe in the keeping of my countrymen. Yes, sir, such would be the language of Washington; and I well know that the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania has its response in his heart.

And, sir, if we are not called to do this for the illustrious great and good, who have departed, shall we do it for the living because he is powerful? Because he is the dispenser of office, who is to propagate his own system of policy through another generation, and to transfuse his own vital spirit into a living branch of the same stem? If this sacrifice was to be offered to the illustrious dead, whom history has already fixed in niches of imperishable honor, we might endure it with greater patience. But to a living man, and a man who can reward the deed, sir, I cannot look the thing steadily in the face. I protest to you that my inmost heart is bowed down at the thought with sorrow and shame.

But the deed is to be done. States have spoken. Whether the People of the United States have spoken might bear a question. Certainly many States have uttered their voice, whose right to speak I should be the last to question. That they have acted under mistaken views, I have not a doubt. The act is fraught with most dangerous consequences. It inflicts deep wounds on the dignity and potency of this body; for I see in the countenances of many honorable gentlemen that they would gladly avoid this thing, and would, if they could, avoid the deed. I do believe that, in the very moment of inflicting the blow, their hearts will be haunted by the same emotions which fill and oppress my own. And while under the pressure of dire necessity they raise the axe, they feel prepared, like other executioners, first to ask pardon of the victim. Ay, sir, I believe that when it comes to the actual performance of the tragedy, there will be a secret whisper in their ear that will say to them, Perhaps in this case our party feelings have pressed us a little too far.

And when, after a solemn and mournful pause, the Secretary has performed his detested office, and has mangled the record of the Senate, will any hero rise in his place and cry aloud—thus perish all traitors! Or will they not rather hang their heads, and, smiting on their breasts, heave mournful sighs over so hard a necessity? I shall witness it, and whatever I may feel, I shall feel nothing personally. So far as I am personally concerned, I can fold my arms in perfect coolness, and witness the deed without shrinking. All I feel now is for the Senate—is for the Constitution—is for the country. I may cry, wo to England, but not to me. In a moment I shall recover my self possession, shall rise, shall rejoice, that it was my good fortune to have my name entered on the same page where the rights of this body were recorded, and that there, in company with the Senate's honor, it shall safely abide forever, in spite of your BLACK LINES.

* Mr. Buchanan sat opposite the picture of Washington.

THE CHARLESTON AND CINCINNATI RAIL ROAD.

The last number of the Southern Citizen contains a few observations in relation to this important undertaking, concluding as follows:

Without attempting here to enter into a particular defence of the policy we contend for, it may not be amiss to meet one objection, which, it is hoped, is not operating to much extent, but which we know has been urged by a few prejudiced and inconsiderate persons. We mean the objection that this Rail Road is nothing but a Nullification scheme got up by Nullifiers to strengthen the arm of resistance in the South, whenever occasion serves to revive that refractory spirit which threatens to set at defiance the laws of the Union.

Now, in our humble opinion, the consideration of a few simple facts and tenable positions will effectually set this matter right. Nullifiers are engaged in the project it is true; but not exclusively. We have sufficient evidence that the most respectable and influential *Union* men of the South are no less zealous in their promotion of the undertaking. The superior advantages which one part of the union possesses over the other, particularly in their facilities of transportation, have enabled them to monopolize wealth and ample resources at the expense of the more destitute. In political economy, *power begets power*. As the South loses, it accumulates in the North. This process has been, and is going on to an alarming extent. And Union men, no less than Nullifiers, see the necessity of arresting it; not indeed by endeavoring to pull down the North, but by laboring to build up the South.—While one part of the community sees itself possessed of superior advantages over another, it is natural to try to maintain them, and not only maintain them, but augment them. Suppose, in our present situation, all the direct, available resources of the nation were equally distributed among all parts of the Confederacy, the same causes of inequality would again begin to operate, and soon reduce us to our present impoverished condition. And this might happen, naturally enough, without any direct oppression on the part of the North. All we want is a *fair chance*. And that we must take for ourselves. To expect it will be [illegible] bestowed by any other portion of the union, while we sit idle, or spend our time, and destroy our energies, in factious disputation among one another, is to 'wait for the sky to fall, that we may catch larks.' Why shall we not enter successfully into competition with the North for the western trade, the western travel, and foreign commerce? Nothing under the heavens is wanting, but facilities of transportation; and these facilities we *can* make. However divided we may be on subjects of religion and politics, let us unite all our patriotic energies in the great and glorious work of improving the internal condition of our common southern country. To restore *equality*, remove the causes of *inequality*.

Great works of internal improvement in the south, so far from advancing the object of the Nullifier, directly removes the cause of disaffection, and renders this glorious Union doubly secure.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, February 10.

At an election held in this place on Saturday last for Magistrate of Police and Commissioners for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were elected:

Dennis Heart, *Magistrate of Police.*

Commissioners.
- John U. Kirkland,
- Edmund Strudwick,
- Stephen Moore,
- Charles M. Latimer,
- James M. Palmer,
- Levi M'Collum,
- Thomas Anderson,

Errata.—In our first page is a little article from an English paper, in which reference is made to the large surplus supposed to be in our treasury on the 1st of January last. At the close of the article a line was by accident omitted. The writer had quoted an expression from an American paper characterizing 'a national *surplus* as one of the greatest evils the country has to fear,' and then congratulates the people of England on "the peaceable and undisturbed possession of a national debt, the bare *interest* of which amounts to between *thirty and forty millions annually!*"

The very able and interesting defence of General Scott, delivered before the Military Court at Frederick, instituted for the purpose of inquiring into the causes of the failure of the Seminole and Creek campaigns, has been published in the National Intelligencer, whose reporter was present at its delivery. No doubt appears to be entertained that the General will be exonerated from all censure, and honorably acquitted.

Since the above was in type, we have seen it stated as contained in a letter from Frederick to the editors of the N Y Courier and Enquirer, that "the Court have exonerated General Scott from all censure, and decided that 'the failure of the campaign is attributable to causes over which he had no control.'"

It is stated in the Fayetteville Observer, that Dr. Thomas N. Cameron has declined the acceptance of the appointment of collector of the port of Wilmington, tedered to him by the President, and Senate. The Observer states farther, as an act of justice to Dr. Cameron, that he has never sought the office, either directly or indirectly.

The Observer makes honorable mention of General Owen, the officer who was to be superseded by this appointment. There is not, says the editor, a more prompt and capable officer, or a more honorable and esteemed gentleman, than Gen Owen; and it is understood that he has uniformly made his returns and settlements to the Treasury Department on the very day on which he was bound to make them. He thus left the party not the slightest pretext for his removal, except that he has had the manly independence to exercise his rights as a freeman by voting for General Dudley and Judge White. The Observer appears inclined to protest against the introduction of the spoils system into this state, particularly in instances like the present; and we hope 'honest North Carolina' will sustain the protest.

The Hon. Powhatan Ellis, late charge de affaires of the United States to Mexico, has arrived in Washington.

The Pensacola Gazette says that Judge Ellis did finally receive his passports from the Mexican government; but not until he had armed himself and his friends to secure his safe egress. From this it would appear to have been the anxious desire of the Mexican Government that our charge should not withdraw himself from his station, and cannot therefore be considered as any evidence of approaching hostilities between the two governments, as supposed by some.

Gen. Santa Anna and Col. Almonte, after spending a few days in Washington city, proceeded to Norfolk, and embarked on the 31st ult. in the United States barque Pioneer, Lieut. Com. Tatnall, for Vera Cruz, a passage on board of which had been tendered to them by the President. On receiving them on board, the Pioneer fired a salute in honor of the President of the Republic of Mexico. The return of Santa Anna may produce difficulties in Mexico; but it is said that his party is much the strongest, and it is therefore thought that he will be able to reassume his official station.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania have adopted a resolution appointing a committee to inquire into the manner in which the Bank of the United States obtained its charter. We hope the committee will be faithful in the performance of this duty, and make a thorough examination of the matter. This is due as well to the bank, as to the public. It is the only way in which the clamor against that institution can be put down, if false; and if true, the world should know it.

Mr. Ford offered a resolution in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, granting the use of the hall for the evening to the State Anti-Slavery Society to lecture in; but the house refused to consider it by a vote of 65 to 27.

Mr. Morton offered a resolution of like import but in different terms, and supported his motion in a speech of some length. Several others spoke, on both sides of the question; but the resolution was rejected—19 to 66.

Executive Council.—We learn that Governor Dudley has notified his Council to meet in this city on the 16th inst. to advise with him touching the appointment of two members of the Board for Internal Improvement, and of three Directors of the Literary Fund, as required by the acts of Assembly which appear in this paper. *Register.*

Archibald M. Hooper, esq. has been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Inspector of the port of Wilmington, in this State, in place of Gabriel Holmes, esq. resigned. *Standard.*

In the case of Richard H. White, charged with burning the treasury building, tried in the Circuit Court at Washington, the jury brought in a verdict of *Not Guilty*, on account of the statute of limitation, though they believed him to be guilty of the charge, as stated in the indictment. This verdict has been set aside by the Court, Judge Cranch dissenting, and a *venire facias de novo* ordered. Richard H. White, therefore, still remains in prison, and his case will be tried over again.

Harry White, charged with being concerned in the same offence, has been convicted and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Julius C. Alford, a talented Whig, has been elected to Congress from Georgia, to supply the vacancy in the House of Representatives occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Townes. In that state the congressional elections are by general ticket, so that the choice of a single member indicates the political character of the whole state.

William Herod, a sound Whig, has been elected a member of Congress from the state of Indiana, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of the late Hon. G. H. Kinnard.

The Investigating Committees, under the two Resolutions of the House of Representatives, (Mr. Garland's and Mr. Wise's,) are pursuing their inquiries and examinations of witnesses. A number of witnesses have been examined, and others have been summoned and are daily arriving here. Amongst those, we hear, who have arrived in this city, in obedience to the summons of the committee is William J. Duane, esq. late Secretary of the Treasury.

Statements of some of the evidence and incidents before the committee have been made by writers of letters from this city, and by others; which we do not repeat in our columns, because they necessarily can afford only a partial view of the whole ground, for a full view of which we await the evidence which the committees will doubtless impartially report when they shall have brought their examinations to a close.

National Intelligencer.

The accounts which have reached us from New Orleans, stating that the government of Mexico had given orders for the arrest of Santa Ana as soon as he appeared in any part of Mexico, are assuredly incorrect. The files of papers before us make no allusion to any such order, on the contrary, they still speak of him in terms of the highest attachment and respect, and the account of his release by the Texans, brought to Vera Cruz by the U. S. sloop of war Natchez, appears to have given great satisfaction.

Nor are the New Orleans statements of the enthusiasm with which Bustamente was received on his arrival in Mexico, corroborated by the accounts brought by this vessel. The newspapers say little on the subject, and some individuals who were in Vera Cruz at the time he arrived there, assure us that it did not produce any extraordinary sensation.

Gen. Bravo had for a third time thrown up the command of the expeditionary army against Texas, and announced his positive intention not in any contingency to resume it. *N. Y. Courier & Enq.*

A great fire occurred at Auburn, New York, on Sunday morning, the 22d ult. The Auburn Journal states that the destruction of property is immense, and that it is impossible to form any thing like a correct estimate of the amount of property destroyed. The violence of the storm prevented the saving of much property, and the fire was subdued by Dupont's infallible remedy of blowing up buildings.

SUPREME COURT.

Ruffin Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of the State v Samuel, from Caswell, affirming the judgment below.

Also in the case of Perry, Ex. v Terrell, Ex. in Equity, from Franklin, affirming the decree.

Also, in the case of Ward v Cole, in Equity, from Jones, Injunction perpetuated.

Daniel J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of the State v Ritchie, from Surry, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in the case of Doe *ex dem* Mobley *et al.* v Powell, from Columbus, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in the case of the Chairman of Guilford county v Windsor, from Guilford, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in the case of Barnard v Maitland *et al.* exrs. in Equity, from Washington; decree for an account.

Also, in the case of Swink v Fort, from Anson, affirming the judgment below.

Gaston J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Bell v Culpepper, from Anson, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in the case of Radford v Rice, from Yancy, affirming the judgment below.

Markets.

Petersburg, February 6.

Cotton—13 a 15 cents.
Tobacco—New Lugs, 2 00
Good to best, 5 50 a 6 56
Wheat—Red, 1 50 a 2 00;
White, 1 90 a 2 15.
Flour—Family, $12 00.
Superfine, 10 50.

Fayetteville, February 3.

Cotton—12½ a 15.
Wheat—1 50.
Flour—8 50 a 9 50.
Corn—80 a 85.
Flax Seed—1 30 a 1 50.

DIED,

At Pittsborough, on Thursday, the 26th ult. of a pulmonary affection, Mrs. Mary E. Jones, in the 64th year of her age.

Weekly Almanac.

FEBRUARY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.		
10 Friday,	6 42	5 18		
11 Saturday,	6 41	5 19		
12 Sunday,	6 40	5 20		
13 Monday,	6 39	5 21		
14 Tuesday,	6 38	5 22		
15 Wednesday	6 37	5 23		
16 Thursday,	6 36	5 24		

D. H. M.
New 6 4 50 morn
First 12 4 20 morn
Full 20 9 5 morn
Last 28 0 18 morn

VENTRILOQUISM.

MASTER PLATT,
The Juvenile Ventriloquist,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that he will have the honor of appearing before them on

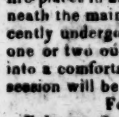
Friday and Saturday Evening, the 10th and 11th of February,

at the Masonic Lodge.

Performance to commence at 7 o'clock.

February 10 56—

For Sale or Rent,



THAT well known stand at present occupied as a Dry Goods store by Col. Wm. T. Shields, agent for Robert Moderwell, deceased. It is but a few doors from the Court House, and in the centre of business. The house fronts 45 feet on the main street, and runs 26 back. The main body of the building contains six rooms and the wing two, with four fire-places in all. There is a good dry cellar beneath the main building. The whole has recently undergone repair. With the addition of one or two outhouses, it might be converted into a comfortable dwelling for a family. Possession will be given on the 15th April.

For terms inquire at this office.

February 9. tf—56

NOTICE.

THE subscriber was qualified at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, as executor to the last will and testament of John Minnis, decd. All persons indebted to said estate are therefore hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

WILLIAM MINNIS, *Ex'r.*

February 9 56—3w

STRAY.

TAKEN up and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county, on the 31st of January, by Anderson Horne, living about six miles south east from Hillsborough, one SOW, white and black, with a smooth crop and upper bit in the right ear, and three white PIGS unmarked; one SOW, red with black spots, two smooth crops and a swallow fork in the right ear, and a slit in the left, with PIGS of sandy colour, unmarked.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

February 9. 56—

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife ELIZA SMITH has left my bed and board without any just cause, I hereby forbid all persons from harboring her, or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JAMES H. SMITH.

February 9 56 3wp

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

From the Saturday Courier.

"BRING ME A MINSTREL."

2d Kings iii. 15.

From self, that recreant idol, flee,
That mars the pristine purpose of the soul.
Who lives for self is never free,
Be his but half of duty, ours the whole.

"Thy bread upon the waters cast"
In times of need it shall a feast supply,
Peace drest in smiles shall view the past,
The future faith and hope, which never die.

The secret deed of duty given,
In meek reliance on the promised aid,
As flowers which drink the dews of heaven
Shall bloom perennial, this shall never fade.

Our tuneful art, the world pervades,
A genial charm from heart to heart conveys,
In joy or grief, in mart or glades,
The voice of liberty, of love and praise.

The prophet faultered, till the lyre
The spirit waked, and as the minstrel play'd
Seraphic strains the seer inspire,
His vision rapt, to future times conveyed.

Thus freedom's lyre adjures the pride,
Which seeks the plandits of degenerate souls,
With him alone its guard and guide,
Whose fiat formed us, and whose hand controls.

M. L.

THE COACH.

No! no! no! I won't.—Henry Hartwell gave utterance to those monosyllables in his loudest tone of voice. Henry Hartwell was in a passion. Henry Hartwell was a brave man, or he would never have dared to have said so many hard words to his pretty wife, though she had been teasing him.

Henry Hartwell's wife was as pretty a wife as any man need to have. She was neither short nor tall—of beautiful proportions—with a lip—an eye—she had two of each. They looked like a thousand other lips and eyes. But what was she teasing her affectionate husband about? What could make Henry Hartwell, the most amiable and loving of husbands, say 'No! no! no! I won't!' to his beautiful wife? We will go back and explain.

'Julia, my love, good evening,' said Henry Hartwell, as he entered his beautiful parlour the other evening.

'Good evening, Henry, how do you do?' said Julia in her blandest voice, and with her sweetest smile.

'Tired, my dear, is tea ready?'

'It will be in a moment, Sally!' Sally came in with the tea urn and toast.—Henry Hartwell sat at one side of the table—his wife sat opposite. Three weeks after the marriage with a pretty wife, is what don't happen every day, and both husband and wife made the most of it.—Their mutual endearments softened and sweetened the bitter cup of life very much as their sugar and cream added to the *palatability* of their hyson.

'My dear, is your tea agreeable?'

'Excellent, my love.'

'Will you take another piece of toast, my dear?'

'A very little, my love, if you please.'

That was well enough. Young married couples have an undoubted right to make fools of themselves if they please. And the fact of their being young married presupposes the fact that they have lost their wits.

Julia and Henry—in other words, Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell, were a happy couple. Not a single storm had clouded their connubial horizon; they acted in its perfection the short and laughable farce of Matrimonial Felicity.

Henry Hartwell sat on the sofa with his loving bride beside him—what a subject for a painter.

'Henry, my love,' said the fascinating wife, 'I never knew happiness till now.'

'If my love can make you happy you must be the happiest of women.'

'So I am, my Henry—and I am sure you do love me—I should be wretched if I could think otherwise. I know you would do any thing to contribute to my happiness.'

'Can you doubt it, my dear?'

'No I will not. Well, I have one little trifle to ask—I am sure you will grant it as quick as asked, and I know you are as anxious to assure me of your affections as I am proud to deserve it.'

'Name it, my love, and if it is in my power I shall delight to gratify you—what is it?'

'Well, my love, Mrs. Splash has been here this afternoon, and—'

'I don't like Mrs. Splash,' interrupted Henry.

'You don't—how strange!—I think her a very nice woman. Well, she says that Mr. Cotton has purchased a beautiful carriage and span of grays, and that Mr. Porter, Emily's husband, you know, has bought a most splendid coach and two beautiful bay horses. Now, my love, Mrs. Splash says that you really ought to set up a carriage.'

'My dear Julia, you must consider that though Mr. Cotton and Mr. Porter can afford to keep a carriage, my business and fortune will by no means warrant it.'

'O Mr. Hartwell, how can you say so, when every one says how well you are doing. I am sure, my dear, you can afford it as well as others—a great many others. Now, my dear, I know you will, for my sake. Only think—to have Mrs. Cotton and Mrs. Porter a riding in their coaches, and your wife going on foot.'

'Mrs. Hartwell, I should be happy to oblige you in any thing reasonable, but at present I cannot afford to pay two thousand dollars for a coach and span of grays; so I hope you will be contented to wait until I am a few thousands richer.' As Henry Hartwell said this, he rose from the sofa and buttoned up his coat, in order, we suppose, to strengthen his resolution, which he perceived by a sort of instinct was to be put to a test. The first connubial squabble is an awkward affair compared to what they are when one is more accustomed to them.

'Now Mr. Hartwell, I do think you are almost as stingy as Mrs. Splash says you are,' said Julia, half pouting—half laughing.

'Curse Mrs. Splash,' said the husband with no half expression of countenance.

'How can you talk so about my friends, Mr. Hartwell?' said Mrs. H. with a decided pout, and two-thirds of a frown.

'Your friends are quite officious in my affairs,' said H. determinedly.

Julia saw it was no time for trifling now. She smoothed out the frown—contracted the pout, and with admirable adroitness burst into a flood of tears, which would have carried away a weaker man's resolution.

Here is a proper place for a little sentiment, which the reader will please to imagine.

'Come my love,' said Mr. Hartwell, a little softened—'this won't do; in tears three weeks after marriage—really, Julia, I did not expect this—come, my love, dry your eyes; I will do any reasonable thing to make you happy.'

Did you ever see the sun break out after a little shower—so burst forth the smiles on the beautiful face of Julia Hartwell.

'Then, my love, you will buy the coach and grays.'

'Indeed, Julia, I cannot afford it.'

'Indeed, Henry, you must'—half a pout.

'I cannot, so pray don't urge the point any further.'

'You are a barbarous cruel man, Mr. Hartwell.'

'You are a very unreasonable woman.' A frown and another button.

'You do not care for me.' More tears.

'Yes I do, but I can't humor all your caprices.'

'Will you buy the coach—Mr. Hartwell?' Quite a shower.

'No!'

'You won't buy it to make me happy—you unfeeling man—you'll break my heart, you will!'

'I should be sorry to break your heart, very sorry—and am sorry to see you unhappy.'

'Then will you buy the coach and grays!'

'No! No! NO! *I won't.*'

Boston Pearl.

New Friends.—Dr. Johnson observed to Sir Joshua Reynolds, if a man does not make new acquaintances as he advances through life, he will soon find himself alone. A man, sir, should keep his friendship in constant repair.

Shipwrecks.—It has been calculated that the annual loss of British shipping amounts to £3,600,000, and the loss of life at 1000.

The Surplus Revenue.—The Secretary of the Treasury has paid to the Treasurer of Virginia, the first instalment of her portion of the Surplus, amounting to a little more than $700,000.

Wanted

A quantity of FLAX SEED and FEATHERS; for which Merchandise will be given in exchange.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

February 2. 55—

YEMEN.

THIS celebrated Arabian Horse will stand the next season at my stable on Stoney Creek, in Orange county. Terms will be made known in due time. JAMES MOORE.

February 1. 55—

☞ The Raleigh Star and Milton Spectator will publish the above one month, and forward their accounts to this office.

A Tanner Wanted.

A TANNER and CURRIER, who can come recommended for sobriety and industry, can receive immediate employment and liberal wages, on application to the subscriber, four miles west of Ruffin's mills, Haw River. A man with a small family would be preferred.

WM. HOLT.

Orange county, Jan. 26. 54—4w

☞ The editors of the Greensborough Patriot and Milton Spectator will give the above two insertions, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A BOY, fourteen or sixteen years of age intelligent and industrious will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing Business, if application be made soon.

June 16. 48.

WOOD—WOOD—WOOD!!

SUBSCRIBERS to the Recorder who intend to make payment in Wood, are requested to recollect that at this season of the year the article is much needed.

November 24. 46—

LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market, amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO,

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

☞ Cash will be given for 5000 bushels of Wheat.

September 8. 35—

Newly Improved Saddles

THE subscriber has obtained the exclusive right for the county of Orange, for

HEARD'S PATENT

Steel Spring Seat Saddles,

Spring Girth & Iron Horn.

Certificates from numerous persons testify that saddles made with these improvements possess advantages superior to all others; they give ease and comfort to the rider, and save him from the fatigue common to the use of other saddles.

The subscriber intends keeping on hand a supply of these Saddles, or will make them to order if required.

He also keeps on hand his usual supply of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c. which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.

SOLOMON FULLER.

P. S. A Boy fourteen or fifteen years of age, of steady habits, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

November 3. 41—

War Department.

PENSION OFFICE, Oct. 3, 1836.

The following Circular Letter, addressed to the Pension Agents by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, is published for the information of Pensioners, and those who may act as their attorneys, in drawing their stipends for them.

JAMES L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Comptroller's Office,
September 1836.

The agent for paying pensions at

Sir:—In order to guard more effectually against a repetition of frauds, as heretofore practised by the production of forged papers, the first three following additional rules will be observed by the accounting officers of the Treasury.

1. In every case where the pensioner employs an attorney to receive his pension, the execution of the power must be in the presence of at least one witness, other than the magistrate before whom it is acknowledged. No payment to an attorney will be allowed unless supported by a voucher thus executed.

2. In all cases where the signature of the pensioner or his attorney is required, each pensioner or attorney will write his name at length, if capable of so doing, otherwise, his signature may be by mark or cross, in which case the execution must be in the presence of at least one witness, other than the justice or notary who acts officially in the case.

3. No payments will in future be made to any pensioner, either in person or by attorney, who has not applied for his pension for more than one year, without the production of evidence of his identity, as prescribed in the instructions from this office of June 10, 1833, chapter 1, section 2, and form B; nor until such evidence has been transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions, and a special direction authorizing the payment has been given.

4. In cases where a certificate has been issued by the Commissioner of Pensions to the widow or children of an officer or soldier under the act of June 7, 1832, or under the act of May, 15 1828, no proof of the relationship of the applicant to the deceased officer or soldier is to be required by the pension agent, that proof having been necessarily filed in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions prior to the issuing of such certificate.

Respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed.) ALBION K. PARRIS,
Comptroller.

January 24. 53 2w

To take effect from the 4th March, 1837.

All the papers in this state, and insert this advertisement for two successive weeks, and send their accounts to J. L. Edwards, Commissioner of Pensions, Washington.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THOMAS FLINT has commenced an English school in the Male Academy in Hillsborough. Price for tuition for the lowest class will be three dollars per quarter, which will comprise Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmatic. For the highest class four dollars per quarter, which will comprise English Grammar, Geography, and Merchants' Accounts by the Double Entry or Italian form. To be paid in advance, with the addition of 25 cents for fire wood during the cool season.

January, 18. 53

APPRENTICE WANTED.

THE subscriber will take an apprentice to the Silver smith Business. A boy of steady habits, about 14 or 15 years of age, would be preferred.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

September 22. 37

NOTICE.

I WISH to hire out immediately for the present year, a Negro Woman, who is a first rate washer, &c., a Boy 14 or 15 years of age, and a Girl 16 years old.

J. W. NORWOOD,
Guardian of R. Ayde.

January 6. 51—

FARMER'S SCHOOL.

THE subscriber has been for some time convinced that English Schools of the first order were greatly needed in our country, at which the sons of our farmers might receive the rudiments of a liberal education, and will qualify them to become good, useful and intelligent citizens. It cannot be denied, that not a few even of our most distinguished men have arisen from these sound headed and honest hearted fathers, and are emphatically termed the bone and sinew of our republics; but when for the want of suitable schools, have not had it in their power to give their sons that kind of an education which would have prepared them for greater stations in society.

The subscriber, who is the Principal of this institution, will use his best endeavors to render it the first of its kind. A detail of his plan cannot here be given, but he will simply say, his object will be to make good English scholars. Moral and religious instruction will by no means be considered a secondary object. The Principal of this school flatters himself that he will be patronised by such gentlemen as do not wish to give their sons a classical education, but who would be pleased to have them taught to read and write correctly, and also the English Grammar and Geography, with some knowledge of Astronomy, Mathematics, Rhetoric, and Chemestry, which is intimately connected with Agriculture.

Price of Board and Tuition, including candles, fuel, washing, and every thing of the kind, will be $45 the session.

This School will be opened on the second Monday in January, at Rock House, nine miles west, on Chapel Hill and twelve miles south west of Hillsborough. A more healthy situation there cannot be in the state.

ELIJAH GRAVES.

Orange County, Dec. 31. 51—3m

☞ The editors of the Raleigh Standard and the Milton Spectator will insert the above six weeks, and send their accounts to this office.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

First Class, for 1837.

To be drawn at FAYETTEVILLE, on *Saturday, the 11th of February.*

COMBINATION SYSTEM,

75 number Lottery, 12 drawn ballots.

Stevenson & Points, *Managers*

CAPITAL PRIZE, $13,000!

Principal Prizes.

One prize of $13,000—one of $6,000—one of $3,000—one of $2,400—one of $1,500—one of $1,100—twenty of $1000—besides many of $500, $360, &c. amounting in all to

253,390 Dollars.

Whole Tickets,	$5 00
Halves,	2 50
Quarters,	1 25

☞ All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

☞ Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my Office, one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co., in Hillsborough, N. C.

ALLEN PARKS, *Agent.*

January 5. 51-

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S *Invaluable OINTMENT,*

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in August last a Negro man named SAM, about fifty years of age, common size, dark complexion, has a scar on his breast, occasioned by a burn when young. Ten dollars reward will be given for his apprehension, if returned to the subscriber, or confined so that I can get him.

MICHAEL SHOFFNER.

December 13. 49—3wp

VALUABLE *Newspaper Establishment FOR SALE.*

THE Subscribers having determined to engage in a different pursuit, the SPECTATOR ESTABLISHMENT is offered for sale.

The office is well provided with the necessary materials, and notwithstanding that no efforts have been made, beyond the mere transmission of the paper to those who voluntarily ordered it, the patronage is such that there is no other branch of business known to the subscribers in which the same amount of capital produces greater profits.

As the sale is merely a matter of convenience to the subscribers, no one need apply as a purchaser who will not sustain the political principles which the Spectator has advocated.

PASTEUR & MOORE.

Newbern, 4th Nov. 1836 88—

To Rent,

A CONVENIENT HOUSE, in a pleasant part of the town. Any person may know the terms, &c. by applying at this office.

January 19. 53—

Negroes for Sale.

AT the last residence of CONRAD STALEY, deceased, Randolph county, we shall sell at public sale, on Saturday the fourth of March next, NINE LIKELY NEGROES, Four of which are Fellows, two Women and three Children. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ABRAM HOADLEY, } *Ex'rs.*
ALFRED STALEY, }

January 6. 51—11M

BLANKS *for sale at this Office.*

SUE BEBEE!!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

LATIMER & CO.

THANK the patrons of Sue Bebee and the public generally, that they have just received and now offer for sale, at the old stand of Sue Bebee & Co.

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

Their Goods have been selected with great care in the New York and Philadelphia markets, and bought entirely with cash; they therefore feel confident in saying, they can and will sell as good bargains as any other house in the place.

Call and examine our goods, and decide for yourselves; if you like them and our prices, we will thank you for your custom.

☞ Goods will be given in exchange for every description of Country made Cloth.

O. F. Long & Co. would respectfully tender their thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, and hope, by close attention to their business and moderate prices, still to merit and receive a respectable portion of their custom.

October 13. 40—

LINE OF PACKETS *To Fayetteville.*

THE Schooners CAROLINE and CALEB NICHOLS, Steamer WILMINGTON, and TOW BOATS, will take measurement Goods at New York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the Steamer and Tow Boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants.

Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGALL, *Proprietor,*
WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Agents at Fayetteville.

September 8. 35—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Person County.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1836.

Augustine Vanhook, administrator with the will annexed of John Rogers, deceased, Silas Rogers, John Johnston and Rebecca his wife, Samuel Johnston, Paul Terrill and Sally his wife, and John Rogers.

against

John Vanhook and Rachel his wife, and Ottaway Rogers.

Petition for division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Vanhook and his wife Rachel, and Ottaway Rogers, are not inhabitants of this state, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, requiring the said John Vanhook and Rachel his wife, and Ottaway Rogers to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the courthouse in Roxborough, on the third Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Charles Mason, clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday in December, 1836. Test.

CH. MASON, *Clerk.*

Price adv $3 75 51—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Orange County.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1836.

William Strayhorn & others, vs. *Samuel Strayhorn and Samuel Tate, administrators, &c. and others.* } Petition for settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Strayhorn, John Strayhorn, Anderson Tate and Mary his wife, reside beyond the limits of this state, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said David Strayhorn, John Strayhorn, Anderson Tate and Mary his wife, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur, the said petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price of Adv. $7 50. 51—6w

State Bank of N. Carolina.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, at their last annual General Meeting, all persons having claims against said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits, Deposites, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday in November next, otherwise they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a final dividend of the effects of the Bank.

S. F. PATTERSON, *President.*

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1836. 51—3m

☞ To be inserted in all the newspapers printed within the state of North Carolina for three months—the bills to be sent to the Treasurer of the Bank, who will pay them to order.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.